

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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Continued from page 1.

Vol. 22, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1901. No. 23

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of May, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1.....	74,390	17.....	72,900
2.....	73,730	18.....	76,180
3.....	73,660	19 Sunday	100,715
4.....	76,210	20.....	73,290
5 Sunday	101,665	21.....	73,130
6.....	74,510	22.....	72,920
7.....	73,400	23.....	73,070
8.....	73,480	24.....	72,780
9.....	73,010	25.....	75,120
10.....	72,970	26 Sunday	98,480
11.....	75,060	27.....	72,470
12 Sunday	100,325	28.....	74,560
13.....	74,060	29.....	72,240
14.....	73,290	30.....	72,020
15.....	73,090	31.....	72,370
16.....	72,110		

Total for the month..... 2,387,175

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed..... 8,734

Net number distributed..... 2,378,441

Average daily distribution..... 75,013

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of May was 8,7 per cent.

W. B. Carr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirty-first day of May, 1901.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 28, 1902.

J. F. FARISH.

PREPARING THE WAY.

Preparing St. Louis for the World's Fair is not alone a matter of making new streets, digging sewers, abolishing the smoke and erecting new city institutions. These things are of first importance, yet there are many minor reforms that are necessary.

Mayor Wells has shown an appreciation of this fact in recalling all the permits for street obstructions, such as post advertisements, heavy projections and other advertising paraphernalia. As the law now stands, the matter is largely within the Mayor's discretion.

Under Mayor Ziegenbein the permit power flourished at its highest. Private companies were allowed to erect poles in the sidewalks. Advertising stands were placed many feet in front of stores. From a comparatively clear view of the streets, the prospect has become hidden by projections of every sort. The city receives no pecuniary benefit from the privilege. The public is inconvenienced. St. Louis can well do without the obstructions.

POSTING THE TRAVELER.

In sending out official notices setting forth the status of naturalized Americans in the various European States the State Department has rendered valuable service to many American citizens of foreign birth.

The information thus concisely presented is of great value, and a proper consideration of the facts in the case may protect naturalized Americans traveling in Europe from some very unpleasant experiences.

Those of the number who have not rendered their due of military service to their native country will be wise in familiarizing themselves with the penalties attaching to this failure. Neglecting to do this, they may find that a visit to the land of their birth means a sojourn in prison or a prompt reporting for duty at some convenient army barracks.

It is also a timely moment at which to post foreign-born Americans as to their status in Europe. The annual begira of globe-trotters is about to begin. It's all very well to trot over Europe for a summer holiday, but nobody wants to trot into trouble with European governments while doing it. Naturalized Americans should make very sure of the condition of their account with the old country before getting too far away from the home of their adoption.

MISSIONARIES.

With the probable opening of the Kiowa and Comanche Indian Reservations August 6, the surrounding country will again furnish its complement of settlers who will take up claims left by the Indians. Although the invitation to this new section of the frontier is general, the history of "rubber" shows that the larger element of the emigrants comes from the adjoining States and Territories.

This fact is shown by the census of Oklahoma and Kansas. In a statement made to the Interior Department, the Governor of Oklahoma estimates that the Territory has contributed at least 100,000 people during the past twelve months to the reservation that had been opened in the Indian Territory.

If the Governor is correct in his estimate, Oklahoma will be doing only its share as a missionary State. The population of Kansas in 1890 was 1,427,090. During the last decade, the increase was but 3 per cent, the returns for 1900 being 1,470,495. In that decade the historic "rushes" to the country now comprising Oklahoma literally drained the State of the natural increase in population. As we write put it, "if a stone wall had been built around the State, the birth rate would have made a large gain."

But while Kansas made a gain of only

3 per cent in population, Oklahoma increased prodigiously, the rate being 407 per cent. In 1890 the population of Oklahoma was 61,824. Ten years later there were 338,245 people in the Territory. Of this increase of 336,411 people, it is not too much to say that Kansas furnished over 200,000, perhaps 250,000. At the same time, Oklahoma and Kansas have contributed to the population of the Indian Territory. From a population in 1890 of 180,132 the Indian Territory increased to 381,900 in 1900, or a gain of 117 per cent. Missionary work of the grandest sort is this. Kansas has no cause to complain. Nor has Oklahoma. Both are doing the work of centuries in decades.

OUR INDIAN RECORD.

Republican imperialists and their organs have developed already a habit of professing the new American policy of peaceful rule in Porto Rico and the Philippines with the complacent assertion that Americans may safely be trusted to justly govern an inferior and subject people.

Unhappily for the imperialists, the story of our dealings with and government of the Indians is the only example of our practice in the business. The hundred years during which we have been in complete control of the Indian's destinies have been characterized by a frank and clear-sighted American writer as "A Century of Dishonor." The story is one of fraud and corruption, of utter recklessness in the detail of government, of countless pledges made by us but to be broken, of unfeeling and unprincipled resort to the final argument of the strong hand.

It is not a story that any American can read with pride. Its principal figure was for many decades the thieving Indian agent. Its main theme is the alternate pampering and despoliation of the Indian. Its most frequent incident was the incident of war brought on by our breaking of faith with the Indian, virtually a war for extermination.

The wrongs, the scandals and the sins which attended our dealings with the Indians of our own continent will be surpassed by those developed in our imperial satrapies of Porto Rico and the Philippines. In the latter especially, thousands of miles distant from our shores, corruption and maladministration are well-nigh inevitable under carpetbag rule. We were not able to prevent this in dealing with the Indians under the eyes of our citizens. We shall be helpless to prevent it in the Philippines or in Porto Rico. The carpetbagger will represent American government in our colonies, and the carpetbag idea of government is that it must be administered for the sole and exclusive benefit of the carpetbagger.

If we are to be taught anything by the history of our own dealings with the Indians, it is that even such a people as ourselves may not be trusted to respect the rights of another people governed as inferior and dependent. Oppression and negligence, indolence and despoliation, seem to be the inevitable product of such a condition. The prospect opened up in Porto Rico and the Philippines is not a pleasant one. Our account with the American Indian shows a heavy debt against us. Our account with the Filipino and the Porto Rican threatens to bankrupt the nation in so far as its possession of the early American spirit of liberty and equal rights is concerned.

LET GUMPTION PREVAIL.

Governor McSwain of South Carolina, who refuses to accept the resignations of Senators Tillman and McLaurin is correct in his belief that those two over-impetuous men should take a sober second thought that may lead them to see the silliness of their recent action.

The South Carolina Governor should have gone farther than he did in merely suggesting to Senators Tillman and McLaurin the fact of the dignity of the commissions which they hold as their State's representatives in the United States Senate. He should have logically followed out this thought and frankly stated to the two Senators that they had no shadow of right to resign high office merely because of their own personal and political differences.

Until their constituents themselves should demand otherwise, it was the plain duty of Senators Tillman and McLaurin to remain at the posts to which they had been assigned. It made no difference whether Tillman thought McLaurin a renegade, or McLaurin thought Tillman a faker. Tillman did not send McLaurin to the Senate, nor McLaurin Tillman. It was the people of South Carolina who thus honored each of them, and it was the duty of each faithfully to serve the people until relieved of that duty by the people.

Senators Tillman and McLaurin have another thought coming to them in this matter of resigning their seats in the United States Senate. The thought under composition of which they resigned was the thought of a foolish boy, taunted into doing a foolish thing to prove that he "wouldn't take a dare." The whole performance was silly. Senators Tillman and McLaurin should now repudiate it, and hereafter endeavor to behave more as befit Senators of these United States.

FRIENDLY RUSSIA.

As bearing upon the new policy of William of Germany, looking to the formation of a European trade alliance against the United States, the recent cable news from St. Petersburg to the effect that there is no probability of Russia joining such an alliance is somewhat gratifying.

It is entirely logical that the conduct of the German forces in China, reflecting the Kaiser's aggressive spirit and greed for Chinese territory, should have provoked resentment in Russia. The German policy in China was directly aimed at Russia's interests. It was as distinctly anti-Russian as that of Great Britain. It could not but convince Russia that in any great European crisis she must inevitably regard Germany as an enemy, seeking to diminish Russia's prestige and to gain advantage at Russia's expense.

It is also natural that the pro-American sentiment should be strong in St. Petersburg. The United States and Russia are hereditary friends. Their friendship dates back to the times when this Government was but a weak and insignificant factor in world-affairs, and when Russian friendship meant more of profit to us than to Russia. It is true

that the Sugar Trust has compelled the McKinley administration to place an unjust tariff tax on Russian sugars, but it seems that Russia is generous enough not to charge this commercially hostile act to the nation. And it is to be hoped that her friendship still continue, inasmuch as the success of Germany's proposed European trade war on American goods would be disastrous indeed.

CHINA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

China's agreement to pay the 4 per cent interest on the indemnity demanded by the Powers, pending the payment of the principal, would seem to constitute a satisfactory settlement of existing difficulties and to call for the prompt withdrawal of the allied forces.

The situation, however, remains tense with interest. It is now to be learned whether the Chinese Government is equal to the task of maintaining order without the backing of foreign troops. The test must be made in all fairness. China being credited with a willingness to protect the property and lives of foreigners and to promptly punish the offenders should there be even a slight recurrence of the Boxer troubles.

The Chinese Government and people have everything at stake in the issue now to be confronted. If it shall again become necessary for the European Powers and the United States to place armies on Chinese soil for the purpose of protecting their respective citizens in China, the moment for the partitioning of China will have arrived. The foreign troops will remain, and their governments will proceed to a division of territory. It will be the end of China as an independent nation.

It is for this reason that the developments following the pending withdrawal of foreign troops from Chinese territory will possess a singular interest. The fate of China depends upon her immediate demonstration of ability to maintain law and order. Also, it may be taken for granted, the peace of Europe depends as well on this demonstration, inasmuch as the beginning of the division of China means almost inevitably a European war over the consequent spoils.

OUR NEW POSITION.

It would seem to be in order to congratulate the European press on its very clear perception of the significance of the recent decision of the Federal Supreme Court legalizing the colonial policy of the administration. The decision is hailed as notice that the United States are in line with other land-grabbing Powers, unrestrained by consideration for the rights of the weaker peoples.

This is a position which we have never occupied before. It is one which was impossible as long as we remained faithful to the teachings of the men who founded our Government. We would not occupy this position now but for the fact that an imperialist administration has allowed its greed for power to overcome its loyalty to American principles.

There is nothing strange in the fact that the newspapers and governments of Europe welcome our change of creed with mingled contempt and cynical satisfaction. They seem to suspect that the great hubbub concerning the rights of man which we have kept up for a hundred years was a beautiful bluff. They can, at least, claim that we have abandoned it under the temptation to deprive some 8,000,000 Filipinos and 800,000 Porto Ricans of their rights. And we have no satisfactory reply to such a taunt.

Announcement is made from the seashore and the lakes that several new "cottages," costing anywhere from \$10,000 to \$500,000, are being erected. Rural simplicity always was a dream.

If Minister Loomis of Venezuela could, exchange views with Minister Conger of China the merits of the diplomatic service would probably resolve themselves into dollars and cents.

It won't be long now until the World's Fair site is chosen, and the adoption of the Charter amendments would make a fitting addition in World's Fair developments.

Lipton Limited's stockholders think Sir Tom is yachting too much. Judging by the way the America's Cup starts on this side, he's not yachting enough.

St. Louis may bank clearings have again broken all records, exceeding those of April by \$28,727,286 and of April, 1900, by \$1,490,178.

Ananias, Tex., does not believe its name. The latest reports from there set forth that the oil in that neighborhood does not have to be refined.

Being a combination of doctor and detective-story writer Conan Doyle should be able to resurrect Sherlock Holmes without turning a hair.

Vassar's girl athletes have again broken various athletic records. No wonder men are a bit afraid to marry the modern college-bred girl.

Governor McSwain wants peace between Senators Tillman and McLaurin. Can it be that the South Carolina Governor is not Irish?

There may be rarer things than a day in June, but it would be hard to find any that are better done to the average human taste.

What if Foraker did write the Porto Rico tariff bill? Didn't it require the best efforts of Mark and Mack to get it passed?

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European newspapers are having great fun over our abandonment of American principles. And yet it isn't a bit funny.

Oklahoma has gained 407 per cent in population during the last ten years. It has gained seven times that in prestige.

Again it is in order to remind the Cubans that strong peoples have rights which must be respected by the weak.

Southern heroes who bought worthless railroad tickets in Memphis should have paid for them in Confederate money.

Turkey has made a first payment on the cruiser to be built by an American firm. Wonders will never cease.



MISS DOROTHY SAUNDERS.  
 She Is the Mexico, Mo., Girl Who Won the Prize Piano at the Recent Hardin College Contest.

## RADICAL AND MISCHIEVOUS CHANGE IN OUR SYSTEM.

Judge O'Neil Ryan Quotes Justice Harlan on the Colonial Decisions and Reviews the History of Territorial Government in the Light of Recent Events.

BY JUDGE O'NEIL RYAN.

To the Editor of The Republic.  
 St. Louis, May 31.—No untimely night. I regret to say, has my time permitted me to answer your inquiries respecting the recent and gravely important decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Porto Rican cases.

Much comment and criticism has been indulged and many opinions upon those opinions have been given when, so far as known to me, the court's opinions have not yet been published in extenso, but we are at least sufficiently advised to know that the decisions permit of a radical departure from what has hitherto been understood to be the powers of our Government.

The criticisms have been, so far as I know, temperate, respectful of the dignity of the court and the exalted position of the men composing it, but firmly insistent upon the underlying questions of national importance and constitutional construction, which, to the minds of many men, have been, by the decision in the Downes case, unsettled, despite many decisions and a long course of national political conduct to the contrary.

The importance to our people now and hereafter and to posterity of the decisions given by this court is so great that it is to be regretted that the decisions have not been given by methods and the application of principles foreign to our history and form of government, of the power seemingly given in this decision to the legislative and executive branches of our Government, makes the discussions of these decisions absolutely necessary.

If the decision in the Downes case is right legally (and as the decision of the court must be so considered), and its political effects are wrong and tend to the undermining of our institutions, the sooner and more quickly will the people solve the problem of how to right that wrong.

Criticism of the cases does not require, nor has it provoked an attack upon the integrity of the court, and the members of the court, whose views sustain the administration's policy, but a defense of the decision it would seem involve a defense of that policy, and a lapse into an argument that has for its major and minor premise the administration's policy returns to the commercial and military policy of the government, and a lapse into a policy to be legally carried into effect, ergo, the decision is and should be the law.

It is unfortunate for the supporters of that policy that the persuasiveness of the decision for the purpose of convincing is lessened by the fact that it was rendered by a bare majority of one, and that the dissenting voice of one who was apparently, though less radical process of reasoning from that followed by his colleagues, while the minority consisted of a powerful dissenting voice, and the dissenting voice of Mr. Justice Harlan added some observations in which he declared that the principle announced by the majority "will destroy the Republic."

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MISS MARTHA HIGBORN.  
 She Is the Daughter of Admiral Highborn and Is Engaged to Marry James G. Blaine, Jr., on June 4.

## DR. ROBERT EXAMINES THE MONARCHICAL TREND.

To the Editor of The Republic.  
 St. Louis, June 1.—I cannot fully express my admiration for your last three editorials on the decision of the Supreme Court in the colonial cases. I write simply as a student of history, and call attention to certain facts in the trend of events in the experience of the country for the last four decades. I do not presume to criticize or understand the decision itself.

One can form no opinion of the principles which underlie the Government of the United States, unless he has carefully studied Elliott's debates, and the efforts of the fathers to secure the best of the lights thrown by Yates and Martin upon the secret action of the convention that formed the Constitution. The directness existing between the eminent gentlemen who composed that distinguished assembly continued long after their adjournment, and culminated at last in the War of Secession, 1861-65. With the smaller States, the fear was expressed that they would not be able to hold their own against the superior power and influence of the larger States, but it was suggested to them that the secret of the secret action of the convention that formed the Constitution was the directness existing between the eminent gentlemen who composed that distinguished assembly continued long after their adjournment, and culminated at last in the War of Secession, 1861-65. 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